

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 54.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2500.

## HOUSE PASSES EIGHTEEN MONTHS EXPENSE BILL

### Fruitless Discussion Over Removal of the Kamehameha Statue In Kohala.

The House passed the eighteen months current expense bill with only four dissenting votes yesterday and it is now ready to go to the Senate for approval or conference. There was not much of interest in the House yesterday unless it was the long drawn out discussion over the removal of the Kamehameha statue in Kohala to the court house in that district.

The advertising propaganda also brought out some objectors in the House and the \$15,000 originally proposed was finally cut to \$3,600 before it was adopted.

Only communications saved the Senate from an utterly idle session yesterday. The Governor's veto of the Kona Orphanage item was promptly sustained by unanimous vote. The Attorney-General's requisition for \$1000 to pay E. P. Dole's expenses for appearing before the Supreme Court at Washington was received with caution, Senator Paris thinking the money had been previously voted in some way. The Committee on Ways and Means will clear the matter up. Lastly, the Senate placed on file the confession by the clerk of the House of his blunder, which had caused the unnecessary appointment of a conference committee.

#### IN THE HOUSE

At the opening of the session the following communication was received and read:

Honolulu, July 1, 1903.  
"I ask that the sum of \$1000 be appropriated by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, said sum to be used in paying the debt incurred by the Territory for the presentation of the Osaki Munkichi case before the Supreme Court of the United States of America."

"This case involved the validity of civil and criminal trials from August 12, 1898, to June 14, 1900; and indirectly the validity of the collection of customs and other revenue amounting to about \$3,000,000. If the decision had been against the Territory, some 20 or 25 men convicted of murder, manslaughter, rape, robbery and other like crimes would either have to be turned loose on the community, or else retried at great expense and at a great disadvantage in again producing the evidence."

"The sum which I now ask for was agreed upon immediately after I became Attorney General, in accordance with arrangements made by the previous administration, and will enable me to close this matter at a total cost to the Territory of only \$1500, an insignificant sum compared with the result obtained."

"A bill to this effect passed the Senate at the regular session, but was not acted upon by the House."

"LORRIN ANDREWS,  
Attorney General."

The bill providing \$1000 for pay of E. P. Dole, and the Hawaiian band bills both passed second reading.

Pulaa secured the insertion of an item of \$8000 for translation and printing the session laws and Kellinot was successful in his amendment increasing the item of \$7500 for support of Lahainaluna to \$12,000.

At the noon recess the House was in the midst of a discussion over an item of \$3750 proposed by Vida as a subsidy for the Paradise of the Pacific.

#### PARADISE SUBSIDY.

Speaker Beckley suggested upon the consideration of the Paradise of Pacific subsidy in the afternoon, that the legislature was not allowed by the Organic Act to grant any subsidy. Owing to the absence of the introducer consideration was finally postponed.

On motion of Nakaleka the word Honolulu-maloo was stricken from the subsidy for Molokai steamer because the Wilder Steamship Co. didn't want to call at that port on every trip.

Nakaleka also offered an amendment of \$12,000 for wharf and landing at Halawaena, Molokai, but withdrew it, when everyone kicked.

#### COUNTY DISCUSSION AGAIN.

Greenwell wanted to strike out the item of rent of Waiaikamilo camp claiming it was properly chargeable to the county. Aylett, Kupihua and Wright argued that the revenues went to the Territorial government. The motion to strike out was lost.

Vida again presented the Paradise of the Pacific subsidy and Chillingworth supported him saying the enterprise was a local one, and that nearly all Hawaiians were employed there. Greenwell moved to reject the amendment and Fernandez said the money ought to be used for buying food and clothing for the Kona Orphanage children and not for picture books; \$80,000 had already been appropriated for advertising Hawaii and that was sufficient. Chillingworth replied that ad-

## DAVIS RUNNING AMUCK IN THE DISTRICT COURT

### Gets Nutty Over the Advertiser and Repeats His Wild Talk About Shooting the Editor. A Ridiculous Street Incident.

The "judicial temperament" of "Judge" Davis was on display again yesterday. When he opened court he made a violent attack on the Advertiser, its principal owner and its editor, saying among other things that the editor would yet meet some one "less even-tempered than the court" who would shoot him. This was Davis's fourth or fifth public declaration of that homicidal sort within two years.

"Shooting," of the abstract kind is one of the things that makes Davis feel fierce. Yesterday afternoon the unbalanced Judge saw the editor of the Advertiser on King street and made believe for him with his hand thrust in his pistol pocket. Davis was made up as a bad man and his brows were corrugated like those of a stage villain. Mr. Smith made no move and laughed in Davis's face, whereupon the new District Magistrate shied off and went into the Grill, pausing a moment at the door to look theatrical. It was a sight and should have been witnessed by those who are responsible for Davis's presence on the bench.

KUMALAE ON ADVERTISING. Kumalae said there were too many systems of advertising, and no one would know to which method the success of the advertising could be credited. He related several anecdotes which no one understood and then opposed the item because \$10,000 had already been appropriated for advertising purposes. He said advertising didn't do any good anyway, three times as many people were leaving Hawaii as coming in. "Under the monarchy" he said, "times were very much better, under the reciprocity treaty Kalakaua secured for us."

#### ADVERTISING AGAIN.

Kellinot proposed a new item under the Treasury Department "for advertising the resources and advantages of the islands and to encourage immigration to \$15,000." Greenwell moved to make it \$5000, and Fernandez to reject, saying it was simply a waste of money. The ayes and noes were called and the item killed 13 to 12, Kumalae casting the deciding vote against it. An item of \$250 for incidentals Pharamacy Board was inserted.

#### NO FISCAL COMMISSIONER.

Lewis offered an amendment for expenses and salary of coffee commissioners Washington, \$5000, which failed, Harris opposing. Chillingworth wanted to know whether commissioner had been appointed and Kellinot repeated the point of order that no salary could be considered with this bill. The point of order was sustained.

#### TO MOVE KAMEHAMEHA STATUE.

Kanaho presented an amendment providing \$500 for the removal of the statue of Kamehameha from its present location in Kohala to the Court house yard. He said the statue was now in neighborhood where nobody lived and the people of Kohala had petitioned for its removal, as they had decked it with wreaths.

Lewis opposed the scheme saying the statue was in a school yard where children could see it and would always be reminded who their great chief was.

Chillingworth asked if the statue was not on the birth place of Kamehameha, and Kanaho replied that it was ten miles distant.

Aylett disputed the statement, saying he was present when the statue was unveiled and it was said at that time that this was Kamehameha's birth place. Kellinot moved an amendment to move the statue to Lahaina. Pulaa said the statue had already traveled a good deal; when it was on the way it fell overboard and when recovered the statue was minus an arm.

"If the money is appropriated the statue will be on the move again," he said. Both Home Rulers and Republicans voted in favor of the removal. "The birth place of Kamehameha was in Kohala," said Pulaa. "I was not there, but my grandmother told me so."

Kenlawaa said the statue should not be disturbed. "It is not right to remove the statue," said he, "what is placed there should remain. It is just like this building, it should not be moved." Kanaho and Olli talked some more but the interpreter did not consider their remarks worth translating. The motion was lost 13 to 12.

#### A RECONSIDERATION.

Greenwell moved a reconsideration of the item of \$15,000 for advertising to induce labor to come here for work which carried. He then proposed that on the plantations, which private par-

and his assassin," ended the Court, "to the calm judgment of the public."

#### ANOTHER SCENE WITH STRAUSS.

The Bulletin, under the ironical heading of "Peace and Good Will," gives the following account of the further Strauss proceedings:

"If this Court is open to argument," began Strauss.

"I understand that you submit this case on the evidence of the prosecution. This is a prima facie case. I will limit your argument to the space of five minutes," stated the Court. The Judge then instructed the clerk to enter in the record that Attorney Strauss, having subpoenaed witnesses, submitted his case upon the evidence of the prosecution without producing any witnesses for the defense.

Strauss then made his plea, an eloquent and pathetic one. He ended by stating: "There is absolutely no evidence to convict this woman except that she is, unfortunately, a Porto Rican. If she was of any other nationality, she would have some consideration, but because she is a Porto Rican, she stands convicted. Just because some Porto Rican men have used knives, just for this reason alone, she is to be condemned."

Judge Davis immediately ordered Clerk Zabian to read the record.

The testimony being read, Judge Davis stated that he did not propose to have attorneys tell him that he convicted on evidence. "Now, Mr. Strauss," said the Court, "don't you think I ought to commit you for contempt? You have misrepresented the evidence, saying that there was none. Any other judge would commit you, but I won't commit you."

Strauss got up and said: "I still hold that there is no such testimony."

"There is," cried the judge.

"You have practically called me a liar," began Strauss.

"No, I didn't," said the Court.

"There is no evidence to prove that the defendant is a prostitute," stated Strauss. This started another interchange of words which ended by the Court telling Strauss to sit down.

The Court took occasion to further lecture Strauss. "The next time this sort of thing happens I will simply have you removed. I won't commit you but I will have you removed from the court room. I won't hear you in any more cases. I'll report the matter to the Governor."

"I'm not afraid of the Governor," interrupted Strauss.

The Judge concluded: "You are a bright man, Mr. Strauss. I don't want to be hard on you but I've stood enough from you."

The High Sheriff recommended that a maximum penalty be imposed. He began by stating that the defendant had once served a term in prison for vagrancy but Judge Davis refused to hear this on the ground that this was not evidence. "I'm convicting solely upon the evidence," the Court concluded. "Notwithstanding this man Strauss."

Strauss started to demur but was motioned down by the Court. "I won't hear any more," said the Judge. "You have insulted the Court."

The trustees of Oahu College received word from Charles R. Bishop in San Francisco yesterday that he had made a donation of fifty thousand dollars to the College. Mr. Bishop is Vice-President of the Bank of California and the trustees of the College are much pleased with this most substantial gift, which is one of the largest single donations received in recent years, and moreover it is not the donor's first gift.

There is no intention at present of using this money to establish any new departments, or a new professorship, but the interest will be used in the general school fund. The money comes at a most opportune time and will be a great help in the work to be carried on next year.

It is reduced to \$5000 and Kumalae moved to make it \$3600. Beckley called Harris to the chair and fought the item, saying \$30,000 for the fair, \$15,000 for advertising and now this \$3600 was to be thrown to the winds. He said it might be all right for incidentals, of the advertising and immigration office. He had talked with members of the Chamber of Commerce who wanted an immigration agent so that they would not be blackmailed as in the Korean cases. He favored a government official to write advertisements of the item of \$15,000 for advertising to induce labor to come here for work which carried. He then proposed that on the plantations, which private par-

ties could not do because of the United States statutes. Beckley said he objected to any more money for advertising. In addition to the \$45,000 and it would be cheaper to buy up the old files of the Advertiser and have the articles on the advantages of the Territory printed in red, blue and yellow.

The item carried 17 to 9.

The bill then passed third reading 23 to 4. Olli, Paee, Pulaa and Beckley voting "no".

#### IN THE SENATE

Immediately after opening, a mes-

(Continued on page 5)

## FIRES DO MUCH DAMAGE IN THE GOLDEN STATE

### Japan Is Negotiating for the Newly-Built Warships Ordered by Chile.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Big grain fires are reported from the Stockton and Sacramento districts. Union island has been burned over. There have been heavy losses from forest fires at various points. At Angel's Camp twenty-five houses have been burned at a loss of \$65,000.

#### New York Weather.

NEW YORK, July 2.—A terrific gale occurred here today followed by intense heat which causes many prostrations. There were four deaths from sunstroke.

#### Japan After Warships.

SANTIAGO, Chile, July 2.—It is reported that Japan is negotiating for the new Chilean warships. She was the purchaser of the Esmeralda in 1894.

#### Absorbed Its Rivals.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The old gas company has absorbed all its rivals including the electric companies. The cost of the deal is \$8,000,000.

#### Turks Deny Mobilization.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—An official denial has been made of the mobilization of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian border.

#### Heavy Postal Deficits.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The postal deficiency is \$4,600,000, the increase being due to the extension of rural free delivery.

#### Exhibits for St. Louis.

MANILA, P. I., July 2.—The transport Kilpatrick has sailed with five hundred tons of St. Louis fair exhibits.

#### Frosts in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 2.—Frosts have destroyed crops in the Valley of Mexico to the value of \$1,000,000.

#### Exchange of Courtesies.

BELGRADE, July 2.—King Edward has courteously replied to a personal note from King Peter.

#### Waterbury Wins.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Haggins' Waterbury won the Suburban Renewal stakes of \$12,000.

VIOLINIST AMME DIES OF EATING CANNED SARDINES

Professor J. H. Amme, the well known Honolulu violinist, died last evening as result of ptomaine poisoning, due to eating canned sardines. About two weeks ago Mr. Amme was taken suddenly ill after eating a very hearty meal of potato salad and canned sardines. Physicians were called and he was getting along very nicely until Wednesday when hopes for his recovery were abandoned. His death occurred at 8:45 o'clock last evening at his home in Cottage Grove. The widow survives him.

Professor Amme was one of the best, if not the best, violinist in the city and has been here for many years. He was for many years prior to his coming to Honolulu concertmaster of the Cleveland, Ohio, Philharmonic Orchestra and had an enviable reputation as a musician in the States. He has appeared often in concerts and recitals and had as well a large class of pupils.

Professor Amme was fifty-six years of age. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and the funeral will be under the auspices of that order.

YOKOHAMA, July 2.—The Japanese Government is considering the advisability of making an extensive Japanese demonstration in Russian waters. This action is due to the presence of extensive fleets that Russia has been gathering at Port Arthur.

It is thought that if Russia has forcibly impressed upon her the fact that Japan is prepared and ready to strike unless she carries out promises regarding the evacuation of Manchuria the Russian Government will indulge in less delay and take some steps either to depart from the coveted province or else to declare her intentions of remaining.

# CARTER'S OFFICE LOSES NEW MAN FOR IMMIGRATION

**Secretary Target for the Mild Attack of the Resolution Makers.**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

For a moment or two yesterday there was a considerable portion of the membership of the lower House of the Legislature which did not understand the strategy of the majority, which voted down, on third reading, the Six Months' Salary bill. But they were not left long in the dark. The attack was on Secretary George Carter, whose office had been given an official to look after immigration and advertising. This was undone and the same officer was placed under the Treasurer's department.

The work of putting through the Salary bill had been arduous and it took little time for the measure to be completed, once that stroke had been landed home. There were a number of charges, the salaries of many officers being raised. To finish up its work the House then took up the Eighteen Months' Expense bill, gave to it a few changes and then sent it to a stage where it may be passed at third reading tomorrow, as the recapitulation could not be completed in time for second passage last evening.

The Senate did little, and there will now be attention given to conferences right away, so as to finish up the labors of the session, of which only nine days remain.

## IN THE SENATE

The House began business with the letter from Superintendent Cooper acknowledging the resolution passed with relation to his continuance in office and as well the notification from the Senate of its adoption of the same. Mr. Cooper says in his letter:

Honolulu, T. H., June 30, 1903.  
Hon. Fred. W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honolulu, T. H.

Sir: May I ask you to convey to the House my sincere appreciation of its action in passing House Resolution Number 1.

I consider it a call to duty, and I accept it with pleasure, and I assure you that I will carry out to the best of my ability the provisions of the several appropriation bills which the Legislature has passed for the benefit of the people of the Territory.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully yours,

HENRY E. COOPER.

Superintendent of Public Works.

Fernandez secured the passage of an amendment to change the wording of the item providing salary for the district magistrate of Waianae, so it will read "second district magistrate Ewa," he showing that there is no legal district of Waianae.

## BILL FAILS TO PASS.

The bill was then put on its final passage but it could not secure sufficient votes to pass, the ayes being: Aylett, Gandall, Greenwell, Hala, Harris, Kellinol, Knudsen, Lewis, and Speaker Beckley, 9. The noes were: Damiana, Fernandez, Kanho, Kealoha, Kupihua, Nakaleka, Olli, Paele, Pail, Pulua, Purdy and Vida, 12.

Vida at once moved the recommitment of the bill to the Committee of the Whole House, which motion was adopted and Speaker Beckley at once called Chairman Greenwell to the chair.

## AGAINST THE SECRETARY.

When the committee had reconvened Vida moved to strike out the item inserted under the office of the Secretary, Commissioner of Immigration. He said that the office of Secretary was a Federal one, in that the officer was appointed by the President, and he thought that the office should be under some territorial head.

Kellinol advanced the idea that the Legislature had appropriated a sum for advertising the territory, had put that money under the Secretary and if that officer should refuse to place the fund at the disposal of the new official, the immigration commissioner would find that he had no funds to carry on his work.

Kumalae objected to having the appropriate in under the Secretary's office and the vote following his address the item was stricken out. Vida at once moved to insert a new item under the Treasury department "Commissioner of Immigration and Advertising Agent, \$900." Kellinol made several points of order against the item being reinstated after being once stricken out, but Greenwell stood to his guns and finally the item was inserted under the Treasury department according to the Vida motion.

## GOES THROUGH NEXT TIME.

This was all the business before the committee and it at once rose and reported and the bill was at once declared to be on final passage. To this Harris raised a question as to whether or not the mere adoption of the report was sufficient to pass the bill. The vote was unanimous there being twenty-four ayes, and the speaker declared the bill passed third reading.

Speaker Beckley laid before the House a letter from Dr. Taylor saying that H. A. Jaeger was under his care and needed a radical change immediately, if he would expect to recover. On the strength of the Speaker Beckley had excused Mr. Jaeger, who took his departure for San Francisco in the Sonoma.

## EIGHTEEN MONTHS EXPENSES.

The House then took up consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, the committee having the consideration of the travelling expenses of the band reporting first. The committee specified the appropriations as follows: To East Hawaii, two trips at \$125 each, \$250; to West Hawaii, two trips at \$75, \$150; to Maui, two trips at \$900 each, \$1800; to Oahu, two trips at \$750, \$1500; to Oahu country districts, \$700; total, \$800. In addition the committee submitted a new bill appropriating \$2000 for the band's expenses during the remaining six months of this year.

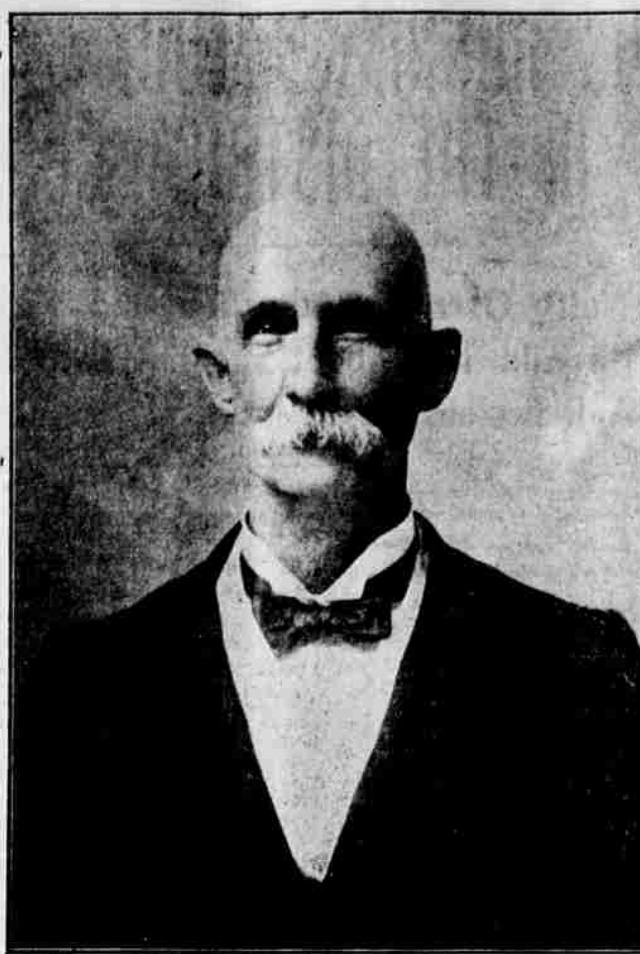
This brought forth an impassioned disclaimer from Harris as to the insinuation that he was bringing up the race question, saying he was here for all the people. Fernandez declared that the remark he made was due to the question as to personality. He said everyone knew the deputy was his own brother and he did not like the attacks. The Kumalae amendment fixing the salary at \$750 was then passed.

Greenwell offered an amendment cutting down the salary of the jailor at Oahu prison from \$1000 to \$900 because of the fact that he had been given an assistant, but he could not find a second.

## LEPER SETTLEMENT BUTCHER.

Aylett said he had a brother, who is the butcher at the Leper Settlement

# FORTY YEARS PASTOR OF KAWAIHAO CHURCH



REV. H. H. PARKER—1863 1903

**The Rev. H. H. Parker Receives an Ovation and Gifts on His Remarkable Anniversary In the "Old Stone Church."**

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Kawaihaao church was well filled yesterday evening for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the pastorate of the Rev. Henry H. Parker over the flock worshipping in that historic edifice—"The Old Stone Church." A majority of the assembly consisted of native Hawaiians, well known people of the English-speaking churches in the Evangelical Union being scattered among them.

The decorations were beautifully tasteful. Over the front of the great organ was the legend in golden letters, "Forty years Kahu Aloha," upon panels American and Hawaiian flags drawn aside clear of the keyboard. Hawaiian flags were draped over the ornamental partitions flanking the organ. Large stands of ferns and flowers were placed upon either end of the organ loft railing, that itself being draped from end to end with festoons of flags and wreaths. The platform was a flower garden, its occupants being almost hidden behind immense clusters of flowers and potted plants.

Representative Jonah Kumalae presided and with him on the platform were the active participants in the order of exercises, including of course the veteran pastor of two score years' incumbency. The chairman introduced each item on the program with appropriate remarks. It need not be said, for any who are acquainted at all with Kawaihaao church, that the singing throughout was nothing short of magnificent. The heartiness with which the congregation joined voices to those of the choir was inspiring.

Rev. S. W. Kekuewa, after the singing of a hymn, offered the opening prayer.

Frank K. Archer delivered an address on the pastor's life in Hawaiian, which evoked subdued echoes of approbation together with gentle ripples of laughter. E. K. Liliakalani read a number of letters of congratulation to Mr. Parker from town and country, and interspersed with hymns, there were addresses by the Rev. W. N. Lono and the Rev. E. S. Timoteo in Hawaiian, and the Rev. O. P. Emerson and W. R. Castle in English.

Speaker Beckley laid before the House a letter from Dr. Taylor saying that H. A. Jaeger was under his care and needed a radical change immediately, if he would expect to recover. On the strength of the Speaker Beckley had excused Mr. Jaeger, who took his departure for San Francisco in the Sonoma.

Chairman Harris, from the Finance Committee reported in favor of the appropriation of \$3000 for the securing of land and making a park on Maui. The committee finds that there is available land and believes there should be action. The report was adopted.

On motion of Kellinol the item of \$600 for running expenses of the garbage crematory was cut out, it being held to be county item and not a Territorial one.

## WORLD'S FAIR ITEM PASSES.

Fernandez continued to fight the World's Fair item, seemingly believing that it meant a new expenditure of \$30,000 instead of simply the unexpended balance. There was a scattering debate after which the Fernandez motion to strike out was lost and the section passed as in the bill.

## WORK IS COMPLETED.

The administrative sections of the bill were then read and passed with slight changes. The only real fight was upon that section which transfers control of the appropriations to the Territorial Board of Control. Kellinol moved to strike out as he thought the courts had decided the Board illegal. This brought out a long debate ending in the retention of the section in the bill.

Twice attempts were made to ad-

# BALKANS NOW ON VERGE OF BIG CONFLICT

**What the London Times Says of Strained Relations Between Bulgaria and Turkey.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, June 30.—The Times says that war is imminent between Turkey and Bulgaria unless the Porte makes concessions. The Turks aim to exterminate the Bulgarians in Macedonia. Mobilization of both armies is expected.

VANCOUVER, June 30.—Yokohama advices state that the newspapers are resentful of the Government's cautious attitude. The nobles have petitioned the cabinet advising a declaration of war against Russia. The Japanese people are belligerent.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Officials say there have been no negotiations with the United States regarding President Roosevelt's intention to forward the American petition in behalf of the persecuted Russian Jews.

VANCOUVER, June 30.—The Government has guaranteed the Grand Trunk transcontinental bonds with the privilege of purchasing the road in thirty years.

BELGRADE, June 30.—The special session of the Skupshtina has closed and new elections have been ordered for September.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—The Hanlon-Yanger match was a draw.

CHEFOO, June 30.—Fourteen American warships have assembled here.

OYSTER BAY, June 30.—The President will be a spectator of the big yacht races.

KIEL, Germany, June 30.—The American squadron sailed from Kiel today, the German naval maneuvers having been completed.

TIENTSIN, China, June 30.—Great activity is shown in the naval forces of Russia in Oriental waters. Fifty-seven Russian warships have been assembled at Port Arthur ready for immediate action.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—The United States Shipbuilding Company, commonly known as the Shipbuilding Trust, was today declared insolvent. A receiver for the corporation in which Charles Schwab and his associates are heavily interested will be named tomorrow.

HANNA, Wyo., June 30.—An explosion in a local coal mine occurred today while the full complement of laborers were at work. Two hundred men are known to be imprisoned. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered and it is believed that many others have been killed. The full force of miners who escaped are engaged in the rescue work, but this is necessarily slow on account of the cave-ins caused by the explosion.

LONDON, June 30.—Highly sensational news has been received by the War Office. According to a brief cablegram just received the Abyssinian troops surprised the Mad Mullah's forces in Somaliland and a desperate battle ensued.

The Mad Mullah's army was taken completely by surprise and for a time was practically in an ambuscade. The Abyssinians poured in a murderous fire on the Mullah's followers. Ten thousand of the Mullah's forces were killed. A large number were also wounded. The fatalities were much greater by reason of the attacking forces having gotten within effective striking distance of the enemy. It is not known whether the Mad Mullah was slain or not. The British officials are inclined to the belief that the Prophet succeeded in escaping with the remnants of his army.

Mr. Parker, on behalf of his numberless friends in the community at large, the strongest and the warmest expression possible of the beautiful sentiment enshrined in the Hawaiian word Aloha.

"America" was here sung with fine effect in both languages simultaneously.

David L. Al, with a speech of some length, presented a series of gifts of goodwill and esteem to Mr. Parker. They consisted of a gold watch costing \$240, an album of letters of congratulation and a purse containing \$150 in gold. Mr. Al mentioned Mrs. Haaleia, Mrs. Coney, Mrs. Mary Adams, Mr. Kumalae, Mrs. Ai and himself as the committee on presentations.

MR. PARKER'S REPLY.

The Rev. H. H. Parker, in receiving what he called this splendid manifestation of their esteem, spoke of how brief the forty years seemed as he looked back. He acknowledged the support he had received from wise and good men in that period, and the encouragement found always in the loyal devotion of the congregation. With deep feeling he thanked them and invoked God's blessing upon them. After his remarks in English he repeated the sentiments in Hawaiian.

At the conclusion of his address he was enwreathed with leis by the ladies of the committee.

After a dismissal hymn the large congregation was invited to a reception with refreshments in the basement.

Among those present were Bishop Restarick of the American Episcopal church diocese of Honolulu, Rev. Dr. H. Bingham and wife, Rev. O. H. Guilek and wife, Rev. O. P. Emerson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Castle, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kuegel, Mr. F. A. Schaefer and Mrs. Weaver.

THE ALBUM.

The album is a beautifully bound volume, out of the Gazette bindery, with padded morocco covers. It contains scores of congratulatory letters on the pastoral anniversary from people throughout the group, including Mrs. Abbie K. Campbell-Parker, G. L. Dickey, L. A. Thurston, John Ena and wife, Mrs. Kali Clark, Mrs. Rebecca Hart, P. C. Jones (a teacher in Kawaihaao for most of this long pastorate), the Poepoe family, Ellen Armstrong Weaver, W. N. Armstrong, Hiribert Keakeauil, Rev. Dr. Birmingham, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Geo. P. Castle (a Kawaihaao teacher), H. Waterhouse, E. K. Liliakalani, Mr. and Mrs. Goo Kim, Rev. Orramel H. Guilek and Mrs. Annie Clark. On the outside of the front cover is the inscription: "Na Manao Aloha i ka Mauna me na Hoaloa oka Ekalesia o Kawaihaao 1863-1903." The English of this is: "Thoughts of love to the father Rev. H. H. Parker from members and friends of Kawaihaao church," etc.



# Hawaiian Gazette.

Edited at the Postoffice of Honolulu.  
E. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ .50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ .75  
Per Year, Foreign ..... \$ 5.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... \$ 6.00

—Payable invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 3

## AS TO PRIMARIES.

If the Advertiser imagines for a moment that the Republicans of Hawaii will tolerate close-corporation primaries next year, it has another guess coming or we lose the wager.—Independent.

What the native organ calls the "close-corporation primary" is the primary where only party members are permitted to vote on party affairs. It is the only primary which has a vestige of honesty or fair-play. The wide-open rule permits Home Rulers or Democrats to come into a Republican primary and dictate a ticket which they are in the field to beat; or Republicans to manipulate Home Rule and Democratic policies the same way. The Republican party was burdened with the wide-open primary when the scheme was to ally the Royalists and carpet-baggers against Gov. Dole in the organization which was supposed to back him up. This incubus yet exists.

Perhaps it may not be shaken off. It is too early to say. But if it is maintained, it will be for no other purpose than for a factional element in the party, in more or less open alliance with the Home Rulers, to widen the party split.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur, if it numbers fifty-seven vessels, as the cablegrams say, will make a formidable showing against the Japanese fleet. In case of war there may be a collision in the Yellow Sea that will take rank with the greatest naval battles the world ever saw. Modern battleships have never yet been in action against each other. At the battle of the Yalu all the armored craft were on one side, and the same was true of the battle of Santiago. At Manila the fight was between cruisers and gunboats on both sides. But if the Russians and Japanese meet, the best types of modern battleships, including the largest one in the world (Japanese) will have a chance to show what they are good for.

It is not given to many pastors to serve forty years in one pulpit and in that respect, as in many others, Rev. H. H. Parker is an exceptional man. One of the last Kamehamehas, in bearing the Christian ministry, exalted Mr. Parker, whose labors he said he was interested and unselfish, strict, stirring and unassuming, the Makawahao is rarely before

Kelvin in his own pulpit, and of the like if any vacations. His influence in the native church which is enormous; and it must be the item to see, as he did last provide his work is appreciated at \$4500 a month.

Lewis in —

Sheriff of —

Withdrawing have again proved —

the Mad Mullah's tribes and almost exterminating them. The Mad Mullah, with 40,000 men, has shown himself to be no mean foe to the peace of central Africa, but his claws are cut now, much to the advantage of British interests. That there is some kind of an alliance between Great Britain and Abyssinia is now revealed. Italy will be interested in finding out whether it means the guaranteed autonomy of the mountain empire.

Representative Aylett cannot be said to have left the Republican party. He never was in it. Certain of the old Royalist faction chose to be known as Republicans while running for office but once elected they put in their time fighting the Republican Territorial administration. Aylett is honest enough to have come out into the open and show his colors. The rest are still hiding in the Republican underbrush waiting to get a shot at Governor Dole or Secretary Carter.

The United States did well to withhold inquiry into the massacre of Jews at Kitchener. Perhaps Russia would have retaliated by starting an investigation of the burning of negroes at the stake in the United States.

When the Japanese appear with their fleet off the Korean and Siberian coasts, the long-expected war in the East will be about ready to strike eight bells.

Is there another country on the face of the globe which can point to a surplus of over \$50,000,000 in its treasury?

No vagrant should feel offended at being put in the same tank that has held the Judge who sentenced him.

Judge Nathaniel of Molokai need not feel lonesome while the local district court has Davis.

The need of rain is beginning to be severely felt. June was a comparatively dry month.

When Judge Kalua expelled Davis from court he set the Governor a good example.

It is not so essential to get to the bottom of the postal scandals as to the top.

Yesterday the Advertiser was 47 years old.

## ALASKA AS AN INVESTMENT.

The commerce of Alaska during the fiscal year which ends with this month seems likely to aggregate over twenty millions of dollars, exclusive of gold. The Treasury Bureau of Statistics is now collecting and publishing monthly statements of the shipments of merchandise to and from Alaska. This information is now being collected under an Act recently passed by Congress at the recommendation of the Bureau of Statistics, giving it authority to collect statistics of the commerce between the United States and its noncontiguous territory. Under its operations the value of the merchandise passing from the United States into Alaska and from Alaska to the various ports of the United States is now for the first time presented.

The figures of shipments from the ports of the United States to Alaska during the ten months ending with April, 1903, aggregate \$6,831,070 of merchandise, and \$104,339 of gold and silver coin. During the month of April the total shipments of merchandise to Alaska amounted to \$2,581,784; and as the opening months of the season are those of heavy shipments to Alaska, it is quite apparent that the total shipments to Alaska during this first fiscal year in which their value is measured, will aggregate between ten and twelve million dollars. A similar statement of the shipments from Alaska to the United States which is also published, shows the total value for ten months to be \$10,101,060 of merchandise. In addition to this, the shipments of gold ore from Alaska, produced in United States territory, amount to \$4,369,496. The shipments of "foreign" gold ore from Alaska during the period, by which is meant that from the Klondike (Canadian) territory reaching the United States through Alaska aggregates for the same period, \$10,972,454.

By far the most important of the articles shipped from Alaska to the United States is canned salmon, the value of which during the ten months ending with April, 1903, was \$8,401,124, or more in the ten months in question than the entire sum paid for Alaska in 1867, the sum paid for the territory having been \$7,200,000. The next largest items in the shipments from Alaska are: other fish and fish products, \$751,984; furs and fur skins, \$394,590; whale-bone, \$115,994, and copper, \$100,513. The shipments to Alaska are naturally of an extremely varied character, including provisions, clothing, and materials for use of miners and those engaged in the canning industry. The largest single item is manufactures of iron and steel, \$1,616,604, of which \$730,618 is in plates and sheets chiefly for use in manufacturing cans for the salmon canneries. Next in order are: provisions, \$718,273 (of which \$162,654 was butter); manufactures of wood, including lumber, \$562,454; manufactures of tin, \$440,011; breadstuffs, \$295,292; wines and liquors, \$238,665; tobacco, and manufactures of, \$188,330; coal, \$175,032; fruits and nuts, \$171,601; cotton manufactures, \$129,192; and eggs, \$128,347.

In addition to the above commerce between Alaska and the other districts of the United States, there is a total of \$461,570, imports of foreign merchandise into Alaska during the ten months ending with April, of which \$448,921 was from Canadian territory, \$10,776 from England, and \$1,873 from Asiatic Russia; also \$1,337,197 of exports, all of which went to Canadian territory.

## THE POLICY OF MEDDLING.

The American, like the English public, has never yet learned to mind its own business. It is forever meddling with the purely domestic affairs of foreign countries. Does the Sultan take summary measures against Armenian outlaws for disturbing the peace? Then at once the American and English public dub these half-savages "Christians" and sends memorials and protests which the Sultan properly thrusts into his waste-basket. For years the American public did what it could to break up the political union between England and Ireland, just as the English public, in times past, had striven to dissolve the union between the sections of the United States. These were examples of officiousness by no means rare. Take, for instance, the causes of the Spanish war. They began in a sentimental crusade, egged on by yellow journals, against the administration of Spain in Cuba. More falsehoods were told about Spanish misrule there than their authors ever can afford, and they brought on a war which, in its indifference to the rights of sovereignty and ownership in Cuba, was as cold-blooded as any war in history. How immensely better off the United States would have been if it had let Cuba and the Philippines alone; how little real call there was to interfere in either place.

The pet aversion of the Anglo-Saxon public is probably Russia. Now Russia is a poorly civilized country, with scant morals or humanity; but it has been formally recognized as a power of the first rank and its rights guaranteed by treaty. Outsiders have no call to try and change its prison system or its attitude towards Jewish or Finnish or other subjects. That is its own affair. That the Kitchener slaughter was deplorable, all will agree. But so was the killing of Italians in New Orleans a few years ago; so was the wholesale slaughter of Chinamen in Montana; so are the recurring tragedies of the negro and the stake and the various "water cures" in the Philippines. We may sympathize with the Flins, who are deprived of their constitutional rights and trust that the Flins will sympathize with our negroes, who are deprived of theirs. But we should be greatly affronted if Russia, the master of the Flins, should memorialize us to give the negroes a fair deal in the South. Imagine the outcry that would come from the very people who signed the Kitchener manifesto which, we trust, the President will not send forward.

It is as much a matter of propriety for nations as for individuals to attend to their own affairs and let other people attend to theirs. An adherence to that rule in international concerns would ease friction, hinder wars and give each power more time to deal with the crying evils under its own flag.

## THE JAPANESE VIEW.

It is interesting to note, in the Oriental files, what the vernacular press of Japan is saying about affairs with Russia. Under this head the visit of General Kuropatkin has supplied it with a text which it was not backward in doing.

The Jiji Shimpo has no doubt that the Minister's visit will furnish him experiences useful in determining his government's policy. It draws his attention to the fact that Japan is now a constitutionally ruled country like certain European States. What the people at large desire finds expression in the program of the government. That is illustrated by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The alliance had long been among the nation's wishes, though consummated only last year. It is not possible for Japanese statesmen to ignore the people's will. Thus, when in deference to the representations of Russia, Germany and France, the Liaotung Peninsula was given up, the Japanese nation, while appreciating the difficult position in which their Ministry found itself, did not withhold its condemnation and even went to the length of impeaching the Cabinet in the Diet. Russia's circumstances are very different. The opinion of Manchuria is a temporary business, and in evacuating it, according to her promise, she would not have to fear any arraignment at the bar of public opinion. In fact, her statesmen are not fettered in their acts as are the statesmen of Japan. If General Kuropatkin imagines that the views of a section of Japanese politicians, however influential they may be, represent the views of the Japanese nation, he will fall into a serious blunder. Doubtless a man of General Kuropatkin's discernment will appreciate these things of his own accord, but it may possibly be of some assistance to him to learn the views of the Japanese.

The Kokumin Shimbun observes that

in many respects the Russian people and the Japanese people err in their estimates of each other. Thus if the truth be plainly spoken there are many folks in Japan who regard General Kuropatkin as the leader of the war party in Russia, and who consider that his visit to Eastern Asia portends no good. The Kokumin wants to entertain a very different opinion, and it expresses a hope that General Kuropatkin will seize this opportunity to correct the mistake. His observations at first hand will also help him to dispel the false impression prevailing in his own country as to Japan's bellicose mood. Having travelled through Manchuria and arrived in Japan, he will be able to perceive the Pacific and broad-minded sentiment of this nation, and to understand with what strength of purpose, with what resolution, and with what hope Japan seeks to preserve the status quo and the peace of the Far East. Thus General Kuropatkin's visit and the observations he makes can scarcely fail to have a radical bearing on the settlement of the Manchurian problem."

The Asahi Shimbun says that Russian journalists may regard the visit of General Kuropatkin at such an epoch as likely to open a new chapter in Russo-Japanese relations, but the truth is that in Manchuria and Korea there are many points of almost inevitable friction between Japan and Russia. The Japanese people would gladly see a different state of affairs, but to bring it about is not a simple matter like the reconciliation of a Katsura Cabinet and a Marquis Ito. What Marquis Ito did in St. Petersburg is known and how it succeeded. General Kuropatkin must be well aware of the facts. We (the Asahi) share the sentiments of American journals in wishing that the Russian Minister's visit may have great results, but we regret to think that the conditions of the time do not warrant such a hope. Still among the circumstances that seem to force the two countries into collision, there are doubtless some due to errors of conception on one side or the other. These, at any rate, the coming of General Kuropatkin may help to correct.

The Yomiuri Shimbun formulates the main errors that disturb the relations between Japan and Russia. On the Russian side, the peace party contend that Japan has no heart to fight; that her Liaotung experience crushed her spirit, and that there is no occasion to make elaborate warlike preparations against her. The war party, on the other hand, contend that the Japanese are essentially a fighting people; that if they silently suffered the Liaotung retrocession, the Kiaochow seizure, and the Port Arthur occupation, it was because their military and naval organization was not complete, whereas now they are in a much stronger state, and their disposition to interfere was proved by their recent action in the matter of Russia's negotiations with China. Both of these views are erroneous, according to the Yomiuri. The Japanese are not a small-spirited people. If the action of any foreign Power in the Far East impairs their rights and interests, they are ready to rise to a man. But if they receive just and considerate treatment, they will be thoroughly pacific and amicable. It is much to be desired that General Kuropatkin should form a clear judgment on this point, for many an international quarrel has been precipitated by misconceptions on either side, and by the error of inferring the sentiments of the people at large from the views of a section of them. General Kuropatkin has come a long way to visit Japan. Let him be assured that he finds here a nation united in its attitude towards the problems of Manchuria and Korea; let him not commit the blunder of taking the views of a few for the sentiment of the many, and let him carry back to his country some elements of mutual appreciation independent of scenic beauties and convivial intercourse.

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Did you ever hear a mother worry over a plump child? There is no better bank of health for a child to draw from than a good supply of healthy flesh.

Scott's Emulsion not only gives a child weight and plumpness, but it feeds the brain, bones and nerves with strength and active power.

Fewer mothers would worry if they knew more about Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion is substituted by cheap emulsions and so-called wines, cordials and extracts of cod-liver oil. They can do you no good and are dear at any price. Why buy them? Scott's Emulsion has been the one reliable preparation of cod-liver oil for nearly thirty years.

## PACIFIC EXCURSIONS.

Some time ago this paper pointed out the need and value and the probable good returns of steamship excursions on this sea such as are making European, American and north African ports accessible to sightseers of moderate means. Large and finely-equipped twin-screw vessels are running from New York and other Eastern ports to the Mediterranean and the North Sea, to Iceland and the West Indian Islands; and there seems to be no good reason why they should not also run from San Francisco to the Sound and Alaska, coming south to Hawaii from the Aleutian islands and returning to the starting point. This would be a most attractive summer trip which could be supplemented by a winter one to the west coast of Mexico, with a side excursion to the capital and a swing around to Hawaii and back.

In an article quoted elsewhere from the New York Sun, it appears that an excursion steamer is about to leave

Australian and New Zealand ports for a cruise in Micronesian seas. Fiji, Samoa, Norfolk Island and Tongatabu are to be visited. This may be regarded as a pioneer cruise of many to follow in the North and South Pacific oceans, for it stands to reason that sightseers, tiring of the main traveled roads, will sooner or later swarm into the domain of tropical romance and beauty which is compassed by Balboa's sea.

When that time comes Hawaii will be a central point of interest. All excursions leaving San Francisco either on the northern or southern route will come this way on the home run. As to the likelihood of there being such excursions soon, it is a matter for negotiation with steamship and railroad companies which may properly be left to the good sense and enterprise of business men.

With the coming of a cable section from Midway Island, Hawaii's ancient isolation will cease. This Territory is now a western outpost of America, fronting a desert of ocean, but in a few days it will be a way-station on a busy news-line which runs around the globe. Both the old and new worlds will be within instant call and a message from Hawaii back to Hawaii will travel like a flash of light, making the earth's speed of revolution seem slow by comparison.

It is a pity that the Legislature did not provide for a seaside and Tantalus park so that the many could have a chance at the open-air pleasures which are now monopolized by the few. That the park system of Oahu should have been organized without some special reference to sea-bathing and mountain air is remarkable.

Refused Supply Station.

The Danish Government has refused

the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company of this city the privilege to establish an oil supply station on their possession in the West Indies, and the steamship company is now looking about for a means of solving the problem of running oil-burning steamers exclusively. All the steamers at present used for coal for fuel, but they are arranged so that they easily can be converted into oil burners. The company operates two oil-burning steamers between this port and Honolulu, and the success of the fuel has induced them to equip all their steamers with oil-burning plants. An oil supply station on the Atlantic seaboard is necessary for the operation of oil burners around the Horn, and for the past few months the steamship company has been endeavoring to secure a concession on the coast of South America or the West Indies. So far they have been unsuccessful, and the refusal of the Danish Government has put a damper on their latest effort. As soon as an oil supply station can be established the American-Hawaiian line will convert their biggest freighters into oil burners.

Annual reports were read yesterday at the meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association. In the evening there was a prayer meeting at different churches.

The Rapid Transit Co. has given Lord Belser the contract for grading the Kaimuki extension. It is expected there will be 300 or 400 men employed on the extension next week.

Collector Stackable yesterday received a ruling from Commissioner Chamberlain that all allotments of seamen's wages must be made on blanks prepared by the Bureau of Navigation.

A letter to M. J. Carroll from his wife on the Coast contradicts the report published here of Janet Waldorf's death. Mrs. Carroll says the popular comedienne is enjoying good health in New York.

Complaint is made that native burial caves at Mollihili have been desecrated by marauders in search of valuables, such as jewelry, which might be found among the skeletons. Suspicion has been thrown on soldiers from Camp McKinley as the principal offenders.

The yacht La Paloma had a hard trip from Honolulu to Kaunakalani, requiring twenty hours for the voyage. The waves broke over her many times and the interior of the yacht was drenched. Hobson wrenched his knee during the trip and all aboard were sick.

Sone Kikichi, otherwise called Isobe Masugoro, and Sato, charged with importing Japanese women for immoral purposes, were arrested by United States Marshal Eugene R. Hendry yesterday to be brought before United States Commissioner E. A. Douthitt for examination.

F. M. Hatch returned yesterday from San Francisco, where he had been trying to arrange a compromise with the Honolulu Plantation Co. with the naval authorities. The proposal as yet under consideration by the latter is to allow the company to occupy the condemned land as tenants at will of the navy, taking off as many crops as possible.

The First American Trust and Savings Co., with 1500 out of 2500 shares represented, yesterday elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Cecil Brown; vice-president, M. P. Robinson; cashier and secretary, W. G. Cooper; auditor, R. E. Wright; the directors being C. Brown, M. P. Robinson,

# DEFENSIVE EVIDENCE

## History of Sumner Case in Varied Versions.

# SURVEYS IN EVIDENCE

## A New Trial of Kauai Boundary Case Ordered.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Evidence for the defense in the disbarment case was on all of yesterday's session of the Supreme Court. Controversies between counsel over the competency of questions put were frequent and at times fierce.

The lines of defense, generally, were that Sumner never employed Humphreys, Thompson & Watson as his counsel, that the counsel fee of \$2500 to Mr. Highton was originally incurred as an obligation by the Ellises, that Thompson was particularly regarded, and designated by Highton, as legal representative of the Ellises, that Humphreys did not come into the Sumner matters until Wm. S. Ellis called him suddenly to oppose the Cathcart trust deed which Sumner was bent on executing and that Highton was Sumner's attorney.

### THE WOULD-BE TRUSTEE.

R. W. Cathcart resumed the witness stand in the morning, for examination by respondent Thompson, his examination by respondent Humphreys having been concluded the previous afternoon. Witness never at any time heard Sumner say Humphreys, Thompson & Watson were his attorneys; at the Boston building conference Sumner became angry with Humphreys for blocking the deed of trust to witness; could not say Highton said he would not darken the door of George A. Davis.

### MRS. BUFFANDEAU.

Mrs. Victoria Ellis Buffandeau was the next witness. She had known Humphreys a number of years; went to see him when he was judge, with her husband and brothers; desired Sumner to appoint her agent to collect rents; Humphreys declined to advise them while he was on the bench; he gave the same answer when they visited him at his judge's chambers to consult him about the railway suit, but he then recommended them to engage Highton; agreed with Highton to pay him \$2500.

### AT BOSTON BUILDING.

Witness told about the Boston building conference, the same story as previous witness had given only with certain incidents in higher lights. Humphreys came there with her brother William and objected to the trust deed that placed \$75,000 of the price of land from the railway company in the hands of R. W. Cathcart, without a bond, saying it was enough to have them all placed under guardianship and that a larger price ought to be secured for the land. She did not hear Humphreys say Sumner ought to be put under guardianship; never told Sumner she had employed Humphreys as his attorney; suggested his employment but Sumner would not have Humphreys; never heard Sumner say that any member of the firm was his attorney. In the guardianship case on the first day Highton asked for Thompson, saying he ought to be there as the representative of the Ellises; Willie Ellis telephoned for Thompson while he was on his way to court; Thompson appeared for them, and Highton for Sumner.

### BLACKMAILING CHARGED.

The letter from Highton to Sumner and the Ellises already in evidence was shown to witness, with the reply of the Ellises accepting its terms of settlement. She signed the letter in Highton's office while her brothers were present; when Humphreys asked her if she had signed such a letter she denied she had, but when he showed her signature, she was surprised that she had signed something without knowing what it was; Highton had advised her to sign it to protect him from the Davis blackmailing scheme. Witness, talking about the O. R. & L. Co. purchase, said Highton declined to carry the deed to the office of Geo. A. Davis, saying he "would never darken George A. Davis's door, as he was a blackmailer."

Mr. Davis had entered the courtroom a few moments before this item of evidence was given.

### INTERESTS CLASHED.

Mr. Thompson having objected to a question by the Attorney General as to those who were counsel for the respective parties in the guardianship case, on the ground that the records were the best evidence, Mr. Humphreys interposed that the records in that case ad Humphreys, Thompson & Watson as attorneys for Sumner and he disputed them. Witness then answered that Thompson represented the Ellises, and Highton was Sumner's attorney.

Mr. Humphreys made a statement to throw light on evidence that when Sumner came from Tahiti he was taken to Humphreys' office. Highton was his guest and that of his partner Thompson in the law offices he occupied before going on the bench, and in reality what was meant by the evidence was that Sumner was taken to see Highton in that location.

### COMPROMISING LETTER.

The cross-examination of Mrs. Buffandeau began shortly before the noon recess and continued for the greater part of the afternoon session. The letter of acknowledgment to Highton was again produced and witness said regarding it:

After that letter was signed there was nothing more said about the matter until the last suit was brought; then I went to Judge Humphreys and he asked me if I had written such a letter; told me if he had known I had signed such a letter he never would

# ADJOURNMENT IN MAY WAS OVER THE LIMIT

## Secretary Hitchcock Shows Governor Dole by Congressional Precedents That the House Violated the Organic Act.

Governor Dole has received an answer from Hon. E. A. Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, to a letter of May 22 in which the Governor said:

The House of Representatives of the Territorial Legislature adjourned on Saturday the 16th of May until Thursday the 21st of May and the question has been raised as to the legality of this adjournment in connection with the provision of Section 42 of the Organic Act, i. e., \* \* \* "That neither house shall adjourn any session for more than three days, or sine die, without the consent of the other."

With the letter was enclosed a copy of an opinion of the Assistant Attorney General of the Territory, in which he held, in effect, that such adjournment was authorized by the provisions of said act, and the Governor expressed a doubt with respect to the correctness of such holding, and asked "if this question has ever arisen in the Congress of the United States and, if it has, what decision was made."

Secretary Hitchcock, replying, quotes from the Congressional Record the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Saturday, December 28, 1895. Mr. Dingley wanted to move that when the House adjourned that day it adjourn to meet on the next Thursday, saying there was a desire on both sides of the House, as many gentlemen had been unable to go home for the holidays, that an opportunity to do so be afforded the next week, and the general wish was that the object be accomplished by taking three-day recesses during the coming week and not taking up any actual business until a week from the next Monday. Before moving to adjourn he put the parliamentary inquiry, whether under the Constitution a recess could be taken from that Saturday until the next Thursday, or whether that would be an adjournment for more than three legislative days.

The Speaker ruled that the Sunday was not taken in account in those cases and, Mr. Dingley having interjected the question, "Can the House adjourn from today until Thursday?" the Speaker gave this decision:

The Chair thinks the adjournment cannot be to a later day than next Wednesday.

Again, on Thursday, May 6, 1897, the following was reported to the House of Representatives by the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That from and after this day the House shall meet only on Mondays and Thursdays of each week until the further order of the House.

The validity of this resolution was questioned by a motion which was submitted to recommit it to the Committee on Rules with instructions to report whether or not the resolution is in violation of the spirit of section 5 of Article I of the Constitution. This motion was defeated, and the resolution was then passed. The validity of the resolution was again attacked, May 17, 1897, and the House voted in favor thereof.

Having given the foregoing information, the Secretary of the Interior concludes by saying:

The Department is not advised whether the question has since been passed upon by either House of Congress.

From the record it will thus be seen that the precedents of the National Congress do not support either the action of the local House of Representatives or the opinion of the Assistant Attorney General.

Doubt is shown to have arisen in the House of Representatives at Washington even as to the legality of adjournment over two clear days.

# THE GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION

Superintendent Cooper had the gratification yesterday of receiving the following letter from the Governor, approving of his withdrawal of resignation:

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii,

Honolulu, June 30, 1903.

Hon. H. E. Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: It is with great satisfaction that I have received your letter of today requesting permission to withdraw your letter of resignation. I cheerfully grant your request, for your resignation was received by me with sincere regret.

I have felt that your performance of the duties of the Department of Public Works during the short time which has elapsed since your appointment has fully justified my selection of yourself for that position; and with the extensive public improvements that are planned by the Government and which are vitally necessary to the public welfare, and with the complications which must arise in the near future in the carrying into effect of the County Act, I am confident that your continuance in the office is of great importance to the public interests.

I congratulate you upon the endorsement you have received from the Legislature.

Very Respectfully,  
SANFORD B. DOLE.

### (ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

HANNA, July 1.—But few have been rescued from the mine, which is now on fire. There is danger to rescuing parties which may easily add to the horrors of the situation.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The revenues of the United States from all sources during the fiscal year just closed were \$558,899,526. The expenditures were \$506,176,590, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of \$52,710,936.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The government will forward the Jewish petition to St. Petersburg in regard of any but official statements that Russia will not receive it.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The Republicans have renominated Cummins for Governor and endorsed Roosevelt for renomination.

The court ruled the witness should produce the leases.

Redirect to Mr. Humphreys, witness gave figures of rentals of land and lodgings which aggregated her an income of something over \$700, also stated her husband's regular salary. This evidence related to her testimony as to engaging Mr. Highton under promise of a fee of \$2500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Humphreys first appeared for them in the case of Roper vs. Sumner.

HUMPHREYS FIRST CALLED. William Sumner Ellis testified that Humphreys first appeared for him when

Continued on page 8.

# CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

## Kohala Wins the Banner For a Third Time.

There was an attendance of nearly one hundred delegates representing a membership of over 1000 at the eighth annual convention of the Hawaiian Christian Endeavor Union held yesterday at Central Union church.

In the morning at six o'clock there was a well attended sunrise prayer meeting led by Richard Trent. This was followed by a business meeting of delegates at which nominations were made and a strong year's work planned.

The evening meeting was the most interesting of the day. Rev. W. K. Paul opened with prayer followed by a song by a Hawaiian Quintette. After the scripture reading Miss Yarrow, the secretary called the roll, the delegates answering for their societies with songs or scriptural quotations.

### REPORT OF SECRETARY.

The report of the Secretary, Miss Florence R. Yarrow, was most interesting. The year had shown an increase both in the ranks and the work of the organization. There are now thirty-one societies with a total membership of over 1000 which it is hoped to increase to 2000 this year. One of the societies formed during the year was that at South Kona, which now has 200 members. To work for others seemed the motto of all the societies, which is the true spirit. The badge banner which is awarded to the society which best memorize and locate the miracles of Christ was won by the Kohala society which had one hundred per cent. Kawahaloa had ninety-five per cent and the Japanese society in Honolulu seventy-one per cent.

The President's report was in Hawaiian and the banner was then presented to the Kohala society by Professor Bristol of Kamehameha schools. This is the third time that Kohala has won the prize.

All the officers nominated at the morning meeting were unanimously elected by the delegates as follows: President, M. K. Nakima; secretary, Florence P. Yarrow; treasurer, Lyle A. Dickey; vice-president for Oahu, Frank Atherton. Maui and Hawaii are also given vice presidents.

Rev. D. Scudder addressed the convention on "Christian Endeavor," pointing out the aims and endeavors of the societies and relating instances of Christian Endeavor love among them. "We should make our whole lives one of Christian Endeavor love for Christ," said he. "But the strength of true Christian Endeavor in every act of your life and when you are gone from this world upon your tombstone can be the inscription 'He was a Christian Endeavor'."

Upon motion of M. K. Nakima, Rev. E. S. Timoteo was elected as delegate at large to visit the different societies of the association.

Upon motion of Mr. Richards the society decided to send greetings by cable to the International Convention which will be held in Denver July 5th. Mr. Richards said that preparations were being made in Denver to entertain 20,000 people. The convention was closed by a five minutes consecration service led by Theodore Richards.

# CABLESHIP WILL GET IN THIS MORNING

MANILA, July 2.—The Anglia is within 100 miles of Honolulu, and will arrive there Friday morning.

The Anglia had not been sighted at two o'clock this morning, though the probabilities are that she will be reported at daybreak. Though the above cable dispatch saying that the cableship was in within one hundred miles of Honolulu at noon yesterday would indicate that she might have made the remaining distance by nine o'clock last evening it is probable that the vessel was slowed down in order not to arrive at night. The cable officers here did not expect her before this morning and do not believe there have been any accidents.

All preparations have been made for laying the shore end of the cable this morning, if the Anglia gets in, and connection with Manila will be obtained probably tomorrow. The cable will not be open for business until about the middle of the month, though the congratulatory messages will be forwarded immediately.

A SEVERE SPRAIN usually disables the injured person for three or four weeks. Cures have often been effected in less than one week by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. This liniment has great healing powers. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Honolulu will not be without a Fourth of July celebration as the Federal court will convene at the usual hour tomorrow and hear speeches and the Declaration of Independence. The public is invited.

# SEAMEN'S PROTECTION

## Judge Estee Gives Sailor Langaas Damages.

Sigurd Langaas has been awarded damages of \$2500 against the barkentine James Tuft by decision of Judge Estee in the United States District Court. The libellant sued in admiralty for \$10,000 damages on account of injuries sustained by him on board the vessel named, while performing his duty as a seaman upon the voyage from Newcastle, N. S. W., to Honolulu, which he claimed were due to the negligence of August Friedberg, master of the vessel.

The court does not find negligence as alleged in the accident itself, but finds "gross negligence of the captain in failing to put into the nearest port at the time of the injury, or as soon thereafter as it was possible to do so, to get proper surgical aid for this man."

The court holds that it was the duty of the captain to put into Papeete, Tahiti, where there was reasonable certainty of obtaining skilled treatment for Langaas.

In declaring the vessel's liability the court says:

"The maritime law is sensitive as to the rights of seamen and rigorous in providing for their protection. When injured in the service of the ship or disabled by illness, they are entitled to be cared for and cured if possible at the expense of the vessel; and where that duty is not performed and the seaman suffers from the neglect, the ship is liable in damages for the suffering and pain caused by such failure."

### COURT NOTES.

Judge Gear sustained the demurrer in Kapalani Estate vs. H. E. Cooper et al. allowing the plaintiff to amend complaint. The injunction stands in the meantime and defendants are allowed to demur to the amendment.

Moses Kellihululu demurred to the bill to cancel a lease against himself and others brought by Kala and others for misjoiner of parties and other grounds.

### HOUSE PASSES EIGHTEEN MONTHS EXPENSE BILL.

(Continued from page 1) sage from the Governor was delivered to President Crabbe by Private Secretary Hawes. It proved to be the veto of the item of \$2000 for the Kona Orphanage in the six months' bill, which was printed in yesterday's Advertiser.

### THE VETO SUSTAINED.

Senator Dickey moved to defer consideration until Monday next.

Senator Isenberg moved the veto be sustained.

Senator Adhl said it was important that the bill should come into effect without delay. It provided for paying the interest on bonds, etc.

Senator Dickey withdrew his motion and the veto was sustained by the votes of all eleven members present.

### MANKICHI CASE EXPENSE.

A communication from the Attorney General, Lorin Andrews, was received asking an appropriation of \$1000 to pay E. P. Dole's expenses to Washington. Senator Paris moved that the communication be referred to the Ways and Means committee. He was informed, but was not certain of the facts, that the item requested was already included in appropriations for the expenses of the Attorney General Carried.

### COMMUNICATION RETRACTED.

The following House message was read:

House of Representatives. Honolulu, H. T., July 1, 1903.

To the Hon. President and members of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

I have the honor to inform your honorable body that the House of Representatives, Territory of Hawaii, has concurred in the amendments made by you to House bill No. 6, entitled "An Act making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory to pay the unpaid bills up to the first day of July A. D., 1903," my former communication to the contrary notwithstanding, which communication I hereby respectfully beg to be returned and substitute this in its stead.

Said concurrence was made by the House on the 27th day of June, 1903.

Yours respectfully,

SOLOMON MEHEULA, Clerk.

Senator Dickey moved that the former communication be returned and the conference committee be discharged.

President Crabbe ruled that the time had expired when the communication could be returned, as it had been entered in the journal. He called the attention of the clerk of the House in due time to the mistake, and if the clerk had sent this letter in the previous day it would have been all right.

The motion carried so far as discharging the conference committee was concerned.

At 10:25 the Senate adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.



**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of  
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

**German Lloyd Marine Insurers Co. OF BERLIN.****Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**YOUR SUGAR CROP**

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammoniates it has to feed upon. Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

**NITRATE OF SODA**

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

**WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.**  
12-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.

**STEAMER OFFICERS SUE FOR WAGES**

Redwood Doran, a licensed master, and Samuel Gourley, a licensed mate, have brought a libel in admiralty against the Matson Navigation Co., claiming \$312.50 and \$212.50 wages on account of breach of articles by their involuntary discharge at Hilo, compelling them to find transportation for Honolulu. They claim they were engaged on June 9 as master and mate of the steamer Charles Counselman, then lying at Hilo, but on arrival there were discharged and, on coming to Honolulu, were refused their wages of \$150 and \$90 a month respectively by the company. J. J. Dunne is proctor for the libellants.

**ONLY A FEW.**

Of the multitudes of people around us very few are really in good health. Most of them are victims to a greater or less extent of some disease. For a time nature holds her own, often with youth and ambition to help her; then the overtaxed organs break down, and the poisonous germs in the blood and tissues get in their deadly work. This may happen suddenly or slowly, but the result is the same. The number of people who are thus afflicted and handicapped is far beyond computation or estimate. In perhaps a majority of these cases the ailment arises from bad digestion, and is thereafter complicated with some form of dyspepsia. The ordinary treatment is seldom or never successful, and medical men now prescribe

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** with a view of purifying the blood and stimulating the vital organs into normal action. This effective and original remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It should be resorted to on the earliest signs of ill-health, even if they do not at first seem serious or important. Dr. J. M. Gijosa says: "I prescribed your preparation for a young lady having a serious affection of the respiratory organs and from the first bottle she commenced to improve. After taking six bottles she was completely cured; she took it with pleasure which was not the case with other remedies that were tried but were found too repugnant to take." Every dose effective. One bottle convinces. "Impossible to be disappointed in it. Sold by chemists here and everywhere in the world."

**A DOGBERRY ON THE BENCH AT THE LEPER SETTLEMENT****Judge Nathaniel's Action in a Dog and Turkey Case---Kalua and Chillingworth Straighten Things Out and Return Home.**

Judicial procedure as practiced in the leper settlement at Kalaupapa will prove revelation to the rest of the world. The three blind men who constitute the bar and Judge Nathaniel who represents the bench had a court which astonished even such veterans as Judge Kalua and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

The judicial party returned from Kalaupapa yesterday about noon having completed the term's work in about two hours.

It was the first time that the lepers had a real live circuit court at Kalaupapa during their incarceration and they enjoyed the novelty of Judge Kalua's tribunal. In fact so well pleased were they, that some of them declared their intention of getting tried by Judge Nathaniel and appealing the case, just for the fun of it.

Nathaniel acts as district magistrate and is himself a leper. The Molokai magistrates used to make trips to the settlement but they tired of it, and for years here had not been a judicial officer near the settlement, until about a year ago. Then, Governor Dole, listening to the pleadings of the Territory's charges appointed Nathaniel as magistrate. Almost immediately there was a request for his removal. Justice Ferry finally had to investigate, but he let things remain as they were and at the request of Nathaniel gave his practitioners, the three blind men, permission to practice before the court. That was where the trouble began for of necessity there couldn't have been any lawsuits, without them as the superintendant was always a law unto himself, and disposed of all questions without recourse to the courts. Judge Nathaniel naturally didn't want the office unless he could exercise his power and he has been having lively times in his court. Though he has disposed of a number of cases during his year in office there were only two appeals from his decisions.

It was these two cases that compelled Judge Kalua to make a special trip to Kalaupapa. He was accompanied by his clerk, L. R. Crook, by Attorney Richardson of Lahaina and by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth who held a special commission as Deputy Attorney General.

Beretania Hall was used as a court room and the place was crowded to the doors, for to the lepers it was the most interesting event since the legislative visit. Judge Kalua opened court Tuesday afternoon. There was but one criminal and one civil case on appeal and both were settled out of court.

**DOG ATE TURKEY HEAD.** The criminal case was that of D. Kauna Kauna who was charged with malicious injury. It seems from the evidence that D. Kauna owns a dog. Mrs. Hana Daniels was the proud possessor of a turkey, which she had been fattening for use at a luau. Someway or other Kauna's dog and the Daniels' turkey became involved in a fight, at the conclusion of which the turkey was minus its head. Mrs. Daniels claimed that the dog had chewed it off, but instead of shooting the dog she had recourse to the majesty of the law and the dog's owner, D. Kauna, was arrested. Judge Nathaniel charged Kauna with malicious mischief in permitting this to happen, though it was clearly established that the defendant wasn't anywhere in the neighborhood when the turkey lost its head. Kauna, however, was duly found guilty and the court fined him ten dollars and costs, which amounted altogether to thirteen dollars. Besides this, Judge Nathaniel in the same proceeding awarded the woman four dollars for the loss of her turkey.

When the case came before Kalua, Deputy Attorney General Chillingworth moved that a nolle prosequi be entered. In the first place he said that Nathaniel had no right to try the case, he should have bound the defendant to the grand jury, as district magistrates have no jurisdiction in cases of malicious injury. And there wasn't any proof of the malicious injury anyway. In the second place the judge had combined a civil and criminal action in one which he had no right to do. So Chillingworth dismissed the case and to make it all right with the prosecuting witness gave Mrs. Daniels four dollars to make up for the amount of damages which had been ordered paid to her.

**THE CIVIL SUIT.** The civil suit was even more complicated and interesting. Kahaunaele

sued Alapai and his wife on replevin for possession of a matting. The plaintiff, it seems, was the wife of an old native who also had a second wife, all three occupying the same house, a cottage belonging to the Board of Health. When the old native died one of his wives married Alapai, and they moved into the cottage retaining the matting from her old home. Kahaunaele, the second wife claimed the matting also, and when Mrs. Alapai refused to give it to her she brought suit in Judge Nathaniel's court. Nathaniel, after hearing all the evidence, why Solomon-like wisdom gave his decision. He found that the matting was the property of Mrs. Alapai on the ground that it could not belong to Kahaunaele as it had to remain in the cottage belonging to the Board of Health. But he also ordered Alapai to pay to the plaintiff the sum of forty dollars as damages. When the case came up in court one of the three blind lawyers, named Pierce appeared for the plaintiff.

"Your honor" said he, "I appear for the plaintiff, I—"

"You are not facing the court," said Kalua, and the lawyer faced around to the direction from which the voice came. He had lost his bearings after reaching the court room.

When Judge Kalua asked Judge Nathaniel why he had assessed damages against the defendant in the civil suit, the magistrate said, that he didn't know. He simply wanted to be fair to both sides and did the best he could. The matting case was afterwards compromised, Attorney Richardson appearing for the defendants. The entire judicial party returned yesterday on the Lehua. They were given a big musical send off on their departure and a cordial invitation to return again.

**NEWS NOTES FROM WAHIWA COLONY**

Mr. Fred Tracy and Miss Edna Bevans were quietly married the afternoon of the 30th. They drove to the little Hawaiian church near Pearl City and were married by the Rev. Mr. Ezera.

Mrs. W. A. Buick of Lellehua Ranch gives an afternoon on Thursday of this week, in honor of her sister-in-law, Miss Buick, recently from the Coast, and Mrs. Tracy (nee Bevans) and the Misses Clark.

Rev. G. L. Pearson and family arrived in Wahiwa last evening. They will occupy the White cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Clark announce that the marriage of their daughter Adeline to Mr. L. B. Nevin, formerly of Los Angeles, will take place in August.

Mrs. Waller and family of Honolulu are residents for the summer, occupying the home of Rev. Mr. Thwing.

The pineapple crop is almost ready to begin harvesting. Canning will soon commence. The castor beans on Tropical Fruit Co.'s plantation, planted about March 1st, are now ripening their first crop—four months' growth. Castor beans promise to be a quick maturing profitable crop for the small farmer.

The Clark Farm Co. have been delayed in putting their cream on the Honolulu market, by the non-arrival of their machinery, bottles, etc., from San Francisco. San Francisco can beat the world for slow business methods.

Mr. L. B. Nevin has accepted the position of bookkeeper at the Waialua Plantation store.

**COLONIST.**

**COOPER THANKS THE SENATE.**

Superintendent Cooper has sent the following acknowledgment to the Senate of its action in unanimously passing the concurrent resolution begging him to retain office.

"The action of the Senate in concurring in House Resolution number one was very gratifying to me, and I accept the trust with the assurance on my part that I will give my undivided attention to the execution of the will of the legislature as expressed in the several appropriation bills, and that my policy will be to distribute the expenditure of the funds at my disposal, so that all the people shall receive their proportionate benefit from the same."

Judge Silliman intends to settle in law practice in San Francisco, according to word brought home by Mr. Hatch.

**HOUSE BEGINS WORK ON LAST BUDGET.**

(Continued from page 3.)

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii, July 1st, 1903.

As soon as it had been spread upon the journal of the House Harris moved to sustain the veto and this was done by a vote of nineteen to four, the noes being Kanaho, Fernandez, Paule and Wright. Wright tried to have the matter reopened on a basis of the motion being the wrong one but he could not.

**SALARY BILL CONSIDERED.**

The House then passed to consideration of its last bill, that for the eighteen months salary account. The permanent settlements were got through when an attempt was made to get the bill into the hands of a special committee but it seemed impossible to do this and the work went on. The permanent settlements were passed at \$12,450. Under the Secretary of the Interior Olli tried to have the statistician cut out on the grounds that the officer would do all his work in six months and could not employ himself for the longer period.

Progress was good until the item, assistant to the Attorney General was reached, when that was cut out, some members maintaining that this was unnecessary with a county bill in operation.

Kellinoi moved to insert Deputy Jailor, \$2250, which was adopted. Vida had pay of jailors and guards made \$26,730. The item lunas, \$100, caused a deal of discussion, certain members, among them Kalama, seeming to be unable to understand the fact that Oahu prison becomes a penitentiary under county progression; finally the item passing.

Vida had the Territorial Detective services item \$400 divided: Oahu \$4200, Hawaii \$2100, Maui \$1050, Kauai \$1050.

**ADVANCES AND CUTTINGS.**

Harris succeeded in having the salary of the Registrar of Public Accounts advanced to \$4500, but the attempt to raise the salary of the Deputy Registrar to \$4050 failed, the amount being left at \$3150. The Corporation Clerk was cut down to \$1800 from \$2250. The next change was in the civil engineer under the Land Registration act. It was moved to make the salary \$200 instead of \$125, there being much talk before the item passed as in the bill, the Speaker having the deciding vote. The salary of the stenographer of the court was then raised to \$3600 in accord with the six months salary bill. Vida had inserted \$2700 for Commissioner of Immigration and Advertising Agent.

**NEW PUBLIC WORKS ITEMS.**

The Department of Public Works items passed as in the bill with the addition only of \$900 for keeper of wharves and buoys at Kahului. The salaries of guards for public buildings were placed at \$4320 and of the mausoleum at \$1250. Kellinoi succeeded in having the item \$3600 for pilot at Kahului stricken out, the object being to permit the collection of fees. Harris was caught napping off first and immediately tried to have the item reinserted but after a long fight the speaker refused to permit the reinsertion.

The pay roll of the pilot boats was put in the bill at \$8640 which is \$720 less than it should have been to be in line with the six months bill.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.**

Greenwell got to the Superintendent of Public Instruction having it cut down to \$5400. When it came to Assistant Secretary the salary was raised to \$3150. Those were the only changes, though several attempts were made and in more than one instance the salaries left away below what they will be during the six months of this year.

Under the Land bureau the same condition prevails, the bookkeeper's salary being left at a lower figure, that of the second district sub-agent being kept down to \$50 a month after January, though to that time he will get \$75. There was a similar condition in the ranger third district, he being kept down to \$50 for eighteen months after drawing \$300 for six months. The House then adjourned.

**IN THE SENATE.**

The Senate adjourned immediately after the opening routine, there being no business on the table.

NOT A MINUTE should be lost after a child shows symptoms of cholera infantum. The first unusual looseness of the bowels should be sufficient warning. If immediate and proper treatment is given, serious consequences will be averted. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the sole reliance of thousands of mothers and by its aid they have often saved their children's lives. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

**Falling Hair**

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin 'Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. At Dist. Depot: R. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Proprs., Boston, U. S. A.

His appetite, by no means light  
Finds in his meals a keen delight  
The cause is plainly now made clear  
When we tell you he drinks Primo beer.

**PRIMO LAGER**

Has that flavor which delights, that sparkle which invites and that purity which makes physicians recommend it as a great health builder.  
All dealers sell it.

**The Planters' Monthly**

This magazine is now in the twenty-second year of its publication.

It is especially devoted to the agricultural, more particularly sugar interests, of the Territory of Hawaii.

It contains all of the proceedings of the Meetings of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, including the detailed reports concerning Machinery, Fertilizers, Methods of Cultivation, Transportation and Manufacture and many other subjects vital to the sugar business.

It contains a Directory of the sugar plantations of the Territory, their agents and managers.

It contains a Directory of the corporation stocks and bonds listed on the Honolulu Stock Exchange, showing the capital, shares issued, par value and price at last sale.

It contains carefully selected news of the sugar situation, progress, and prospects in Hawaii and throughout the world.

It contains news of the development of all local industries of an agricultural character, and the best that is published in a wide circle of exchanges, concerning tropical agriculture.

With the back volumes it forms an invaluable reference library concerning the agricultural development of Hawaii during the past twenty odd years.

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**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

**ARRIVED.**

Tuesday, June 30.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, from Sydney, Auckland, Pago Pago and Fanning, at 5 a. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, from Waimana, at 3 p. m.

Wednesday, July 1.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports, at 6:25 a. m., with 325 bags sugar, 200 bags rice, 84 sacks rice bran, 1 bull, 150 packers sundries.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco, at 7:30 a. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, at 9 a. m.

S. S. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 2 p. m.

Thursday, July 2.

Stmr. Waialeale, Cook, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m.

Stmr. Chase L. Woodbury, Harris, from Hilo, at 5:30 a. m.

Stmr. Hawaii, Nelson, from Hawaii ports, at 9 a. m.

Br. sp. Dechmont, Henrichs, 38 days from Newcastle.

**DEPARTED.**

Tuesday, June 30.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 3 p. m.

Am. ship Arthur Sewall, Geffrey, for Delaware Breakwater, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.

Gasco, schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Maui, Kohala and Kailua ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolau ports, in afternoon.

Wednesday, July 1.

S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Pago Pago, Auckland and Sydney, at 6:20 p. m.

Stmr. Kaiulani, Dower, for Mahukona, Kukulau, Pepee and Hilo, mail and passengers only for Paauhau, at 4:10 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports, at 5:20 p. m.

S. S. Miowera, Hemming, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 5:15 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Kauai ports, at noon.

Schr. Kauakeau, for Kohalaale, at 7 p. m.

U. S. N. T. Solace, Singer, for Midway, Guam and Manila, at 5 p. m.

Thursday, July 2.

Am. schr. W. H. Marston, Curtis, for San Francisco, at 10:30 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleele, Hanapepe, Makawai, Waimea and Keahamaili and passengers only for Kauai, Wailuku and Koloa, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Cook, for Waimea and Kekaha; at 5 p. m.

**PASSENGERS.****Arrived.**

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, July 1—Judge Kalua, C. F. Chillingworth, John Richardson, L. A. Crook.

From Molokai ports, per stmr. Lehua, July 1—C. F. Chillingworth, Judge Kalua, John Richardson, G. B. Crook.

**Departed.**

Per stmr. Claudine, June 30, for Kahului—Alfred Martinson, G. B. Schrader, J. Garcia, Mrs. E. L. Doyle, Miss T. Doyle, G. Akuna and wife, Mrs. H. Kalomoku and child, Mrs. Yun Chap and child, Miss Mary Garcia, Miss R. Smith, Miss Mary De Rego, Miss A. Carley, Miss Mary von Seggern, L. A. Thurston and wife, Miss K. Smith, Miss Sorenson, Miss M. Thurston, 3 Thurstons children, Miss Chase, Mrs. D. H. Case and 3 children, Rev. W. H. Rice, Dr. K. Soga, Harold Castle, Allen Robinson, Harry Holt, Mr. Danford, W. H. Cornwell and wife, Miss Gay, Miss E. Taylor, A. J. Rodrigues and wife, J. J. Combs, Miss H. Stender, Chang Chow, Tang Young, Miss K. Hannestad, Miss S. Hannestad, Master S. Hannestad; for Nuu, Miss Vierra, Mrs. A. Vierra; for Hana, Miss Augusta.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, June 30, for Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau ports—Miss May E. Paris, J. B. Curtis and wife, Jason Andrade and wife, Elizabeth Liliakalani, David and Alexander Liliakalani, F. A. Melecke, W. G. Ogg, M. F. Scott, Mrs. Perry and 3 children, J. D. Cockburn, Miss L. Green, G. F. Maydwell, Charles Akana, A. M. Coble, A. Carvalho, James Masse, B. Houghtaling, Mrs. O. Rosa, C. Melecke, and 51 deck.

Per stmr. Helene, June 28, for San Francisco—Mrs. H. They, W. B. Dodge, and wife, Mrs. De La Vergne, Mrs. G. H. Schwager, Mrs. S. E. Hartman, Master Rothwell.

Per stmr. Kinau, June 30, for Hilo—Cecil Brown, G. H. Gehr, Dr. J. J. Grace, Mrs. Alapai, Miss J. Kellia, F. Witter, Frank Davy and assistant, H. B. Pickler, J. Warren, W. C. Dobbs, Miss Peeney, Miss R. Boenberg, Mrs. J. R. Collier, George Reinhardt, Miss E. Boenberg, W. C. Moore, George Macy, G. F. Davies and wife, Miss Amos Lum, Miss C. Snow, P. W. Woods, Major W. A. Purdy, Mrs. S. C. Dwight, Miss R. Shaw, Mrs. G. L. Desha, Queen Liliuokalani, Miss Peck, Captain Berney, Joseph Aea, Joseph Almoku, Miss Richardson, Myra Helelue, Lillian Kauai, Peck, C. A. Long, Prince Kuhio, Mrs. A. V. Inman, Miss Kahuli, Miss B. Cook, Mrs. Knox, A. J. Gignoux, F. M. Kilex and wife; for Mahukona, Arthur Akina, Clement Akina, Ebene Low, James Hattie, Miss A. Hattie, Miss J. Hattie, Miss H. Woo, Miss Mary Woo, Alice Lang, W. McDougal, Miss Edwards; for Laupahoehoe, C. E. Blacow; for the Volcano, F. Thomas and wife; for Kauaihale, A. Husman and wife, M. A. Lippitt, Miss Vrendenberg, Miss M. Morris, Miss M. Akana, Master A. Gay; for Lahaina,

**THE OLD RELIABLE**  
**ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**  
Absolutely Pure  
**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE**

**MINNETONKA IS  
SAFE IN PORT**

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Minnetonka, about which considerable anxiety was held in San Francisco at the time of the departure of the Sierra, has arrived safely at that port. Agent Morse canied to the San Francisco agents yesterday and received a reply to the effect that the new vessel had arrived safely, though no date was given.

The Minnetonka was due to reach here about July 10th but because of her long voyage around the Horn she will probably be delayed for some time, as she is first to go to the Sound.

The Examiner of the 25th said:

The steamer Minnetonka, anxiously expected at this port, had not been sighted at sunset this evening, and marine underwriters are beginning to entertain fears for the safety of the vessel. She is eighty-four days out from New York, via Coronel, twenty-nine days, and, according to the underwriters, should have been in port several days ago. The vessel is heavily laden with a general cargo for Williams, Diamond & Co. of this city. It is feared by some that the vessel has been caught in the recent storm which swept the Chilean coast and has met with some mishap. The agents of the vessel, however, state that the vessel is not overdue, and account for the long passage in the fact that the steamer is very slow. They state that the vessel is not due here until tomorrow.

**Japanese Immigrants.**

WASHINGTON, June 21.—During May 2190 Japanese were admitted into the United States, 347 more than during May, 1902. Most of them came through San Francisco. During last month 193 Chinese landed, an increase of 41 over May of last year. The total number of aliens landed at San Francisco last month was 1113, of whom nine were debarred. The number landing at Honolulu was 1458, debarred 32. The Bureau of Immigration is noting a rapid increase of immigration through the Pacific ports, especially of Japanese. The number of Japanese coming last month was at the rate of over 26,000 per year, while the total number coming during the fiscal year 1902 was 14,461.

**DEFENSIVE EVIDENCE.**

(Continued from page 5.)

Regarding the letter written for the Ellises to send to the Bishop, witness said Highton told them it was for protection against the blackmailing scheme (the insanity petition of Mrs. Davis), and advised them it was all right.

**WHO'S WHO AGAIN.**

Never heard Summer say Thompson was his attorney, nor that Huihiprys, Thompson & Watson were his attorneys; petition to declare Summer insane was heard first day before Judge Robinson; after telephoning to your office for you (Thompson) several times heard you were downstairs in the United States court; first time I had consultation with you was in Maria Davis case at Highton's office.

Objection by Mr. Andrews was sustained to question of what was told to witness by his sister.

Highton asked Summer to sign the deed to the O. R. & L. Co.; this was in Highton's office; when witness brought it back from office of George A. Davis the deed had the signature of Martin S. Davis. Summer was the first to sign at Highton's office; didn't remember any conversation when the deed was brought back; it was read to Summer; Calicart asked Summer about the deed in connection with bill of sale, and Summer answered him it was all right.

**THE HIGHTON LETTER.**

Witness was shown the letter to Summer and the Ellises with their reply thereto, and said he had never had any conversation with Thompson about the deed.

The cross-examination of Ellis by the Attorney General began shortly before the court adjourned at 4 o'clock and will continue this morning.

**Shipping Notes.**

The S. S. Moana, Capt. Carey, is due from Victoria and Vancouver on Saturday.

The schooner H. K. Hall will get away for Port Townsend in ballast this afternoon.

The steamer Hawaii will remain in port for several weeks and be given a general overhauling.

The British ship Dechmont reached from Newcastle yesterday morning after a very quick trip of thirty-eight days.

The new pilot at Kahului to succeed Robt. English, who was killed a few days ago, is Capt. Nicholson of the steamer Helene. He will be appointed as soon as the Wilder S. S. Company can complete arrangements to relieve him of his present command.

The next mail from the Coast will come on the Nevedan, which will probably reach port late this afternoon. The Nevedan will bring two days' mail. The Gaelic, which is due early Saturday morning, will have a day's mail and files than the Nevedan.

**New Missionary Vessel.**

The schooner Carrie and Annie, long in the service of the Congregational Society as a missionary vessel, has taken her last cruise to the South Seas in that capacity, and is to be sold. She will, meantime, be laid up in Oakland creek. The schooner Vine, a much larger and better vessel, has been chartered by the society to take the place of the Carrie and Annie, and is now being fitted out to sail for the Marshall, Gilbert and Caroline Islands, with a prospect of getting away within a week.—*Chronicle.*

The steamer Niihau towed the schooner W. H. Marston to sea yesterday morning. The Fearless was laid up, and there was some trouble with the firemen on the Counselmann.

**GOING TO THE  
OTHER ISLANDS**

Two steamers left for the other islands yesterday carrying people to the Fourth of July celebrations. The Kauai left for the Garden Isle with a number of polo enthusiasts among her passengers who go to play a Kauai team on the Fourth. The team which went from here was composed of Capt. Damon, Dillingham, Dole and Angus. Atkinson and Dennison also went along as substitutes in case "dengue" should break out among the regular four on the trip down. The polo men went directly to Lihue and this morning they intend to go over to the grounds at Kealia, indulge in practice game and size up the field generally. Being of regulation length may make a slight difference to the Oahu players who have been used to the short field at Kapolani Park.

Tonight they will be entertained by Chan Rice, captain of the Kauai team, at a stag dinner at his house.

The game will be called at 10:30 a. m. on Saturday and it is anticipated that it will be close and fast.

The ponies which are the pick of the Oahu stable went down Tuesday in charge of "Henry" and will be in good condition for the game, as "Henry" is a past master in caring for horses.

The men from Oahu will be mounted as follows: Damon, Lady Maud and Pepper; Dillingham, Puioea and Zuleika; Dole, High-ball and Hakulani; Angus Puck and Highball. Each team is allowed eight mounts, but Damon sent along Lightfoot in case any pony was disabled in janding.

After the game the team will be entertained at Spaulding's and will return to Lihue in time to catch the steamer for Honolulu arriving here Sunday morning.

The Claudine, which leaves at 7:30 tonight, will take a large crowd to Kahului and Wailuku. Going up on her is the Kamehameha baseball team and Coach Vierra. The team plays an all-Maui team at Wells' Park.

The Claudine is crowded and many will have nothing more than matresses. She goes to Kahului direct and will return to Honolulu Monday morning.

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